JC685 U.S. PTO
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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

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Title:	DUAL MODE POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		
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04/07/00

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

APPLICATION ELEMENTS (see MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents)	*ADDRESS TO*:	Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, D.C. 20231

1. [X] Fee Transmittal Form *in duplicate*
2. [X] Specification — *Total Pages* 12
3. [X] Drawings — *Total Sheets*: 3
4. [X] Oath or Declaration with Power of Attorney — *Total Pages* 3
   a. [X] Newly Executed (original or copy)
   b. [ ] Copy from prior application (37 CFR §1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
      i. [ ] Deletion of Inventor(s): Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application (see 37 CFR §1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)
5. [ ] Incorporation by Reference *(useable if Box 4b is checked)* The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. [ ] Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. [ ] Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. [X] Assignment Papers *(cover sheet and document(s))*
9. [ ] 37 CFR §3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) [ ] Power of Attorney
10. [ ] English Translation Document *(if applicable)*
11. [ ] Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 [ ] Copies of IDS Citations
12. [ ] Preliminary Amendment
13. [X] Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) *(should be specially itemized)*
14. [ ] Small Entity Statements

15.	☐	Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
16.	☐	Other:

17. **IF A CONTINUING APPLICATION**
check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation- in- Part (CIP) Prior Appl No. ____________

Prior Appl. information: | Examiner: | | Group/Art Unit: |

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title Line One:: DUAL MODE POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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Formal Drawings?:: Yes
Application Type:: Utility
Docket Number:: PT03130U
Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?:: No

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PT03130U

DUAL MODE POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Field of the Invention

This invention relates in general to power generation and regulation circuits and more particularly to an improved low voltage, low power generation and regulation circuit.

Background of the Invention

In portable battery operated products such as a wireless selective call capable device, many attempts have been made to design circuits that effectively control and distribute power to functional circuits within the device. Prior art systems have used both capacitive and inductive topology voltage multipliers for generating voltages necessary to power such devices as microcomputers, information displays, linear support circuits for power distribution and management, as well as signal processors. However, a persistent problem has been that the efficiency of such voltage multipliers is typically low, thus resulting in an unnecessary loss of power when used to supply said devices.

Thus, what is needed is an efficient apparatus that not only generates the necessary voltage supplies, but also intelligently selects the most efficient voltage supply available for powering such devices.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a selective call receiver in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an intelligent power source selection circuit in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a switching circuit associated with the intelligent power source selection circuit illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating operation of the intelligent power source selection circuit shown in FIG. 2, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a graphical illustration of operating regions associated with the intelligent power source selection circuit shown in FIG. 2, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Description of a Preferred Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 1, a battery **100** powered selective call receiver comprises an antenna **110** coupled to a receiver **108**. The receiver **108** is coupled to a main control board **114** which may strobe the receiver on and off for power saving purposes. Furthermore, the receiver **108** couples received information to the main control board **114** where it is routed to the demodulator for processing and recovery of modulated information that may be presented to a user in any number of formats such as audio, text, video, etc.

A support circuit **104** may, and in this case does supply a multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** to a microcontroller **112** as well as a power management circuit **126** known interchangeably hereafter as an intelligent power source selection circuit **126**. The power management circuit **126** has inputs of a battery voltage V_{bat} **102** and the multiplied voltage from the support circuit. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the power management circuit **126** distributes power to at least the demodulator **122**, a decoder **124**, and oscillator **118**, a PLL (Phase Locked Loop) **120**, and an SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) **116**. Alternatively, the power management circuit **126** would also supply power to the microcontroller **112**. These devices are arranged such that the selective call receiver can operate to receive radio frequency signals and recover information contained therein for presentation to the user in any number of formats as detailed above.

Referring to FIG. 2, the illustration shows a block diagram of the intelligent power source selection circuit

126 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

The intelligent power source selection circuit **126** operates using the battery **100**, a microcontroller programmed (or fixed) voltage reference **200**, and the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106**. The primary purpose of the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** is to select the most efficient power source and supply that selected source to circuits associated with the portable communication or other portable device. By doing this, the time between either battery replacement or charging is significantly extended, thus making the device using this intelligent power source selection circuit **126** more desirable to a portable device user. Marketing studies have determined that a majority of portable device users will select a device that has a longer battery life over one with a shorter battery life. Therefore, devices using the present invention, considering that all other operational aspects of similar devices remain equal, will be selected by users over devices not having the present invention.

Operationally, the battery **100** is coupled to an input **102** of an output selector **204** as well as to an input of a comparator **202** having a predetermined hysteresis characteristic **202**. Further, the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** is coupled to the output selector **204**. The microcontroller programmed (or fixed) voltage reference **200** is coupled to both the comparator **202** and a voltage following operational amplifier **206** that generates an output reference voltage V_{ref}, **210** which substantially follows a reference voltage V_{ref} **208**. The output voltage V_{ref}, **210** is then coupled to the output selector **204**. Based on the flow diagram shown in FIG. 4, and in response to a magnitude of the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** and the reference voltage V_{ref} **208**, the comparator **202** operates to couple a selection signal to the output selector **204** which in turn selects the most efficient voltage supply from the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** and the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** as V_{out} **212**. Selection as described here always insures that the minimum amount of power is drawn from the inefficient multiplied voltage supply over time. Thus, the battery or other primary power source will

last longer since the amount of power lost to inefficient multiplier conversions is always minimized.

Referring to FIG. 3, a schematic diagram illustrates the internals of the output selector **204** which comprises a switching circuit associated with the intelligent power source selection circuit **126**.

First, the output reference voltage V_{ref}, **210** is coupled to the inputs of two parallel transmission gates **302**, **304**. These transmission gates are controlled by the comparator's **202** selection signal such that when the signal is in a first state (low), transmission gate **302** is activated which couples the output reference voltage V_{ref} **210** to switch **306**, coupling the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** as a supply for V_{out} **212** which supplies a regulated voltage to circuitry within the portable device. When the comparator's **202** selection signal is in a second state (high), transmission gate **304** is activated which couples the output reference voltage V_{ref} **210** to switch **308**, coupling the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** as a supply for V_{out} **212** which supplies a regulated voltage to circuitry within the portable device. To prevent the generation of noise or glitches on the selected power output, the comparator has a predetermined amount of hysteresis such that the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** must traverse a hysteresis window before selection of the less efficient power supply occurs. Similarly, when and if the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** recovers from a drop caused by events such as a high current demand by the portable device's circuitry, the battery voltage must again traverse the hysteresis window before selection of the more efficient power supply occurs. In this manner, the circuitry powered by this invention is subjected to minimal interference due to power supply switching transients.

Referring to FIG. 4, a flow diagram illustrates operation of the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

At power up **402**, the circuit tests **404** to see if the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** is greater than the output reference voltage V_{ref} **210** plus the predetermined hysteresis. If this is true, the output is selected **406** to source the battery

voltage V_{bat} **102** as V_{out} **212**. If this test fails, the output is selected **408** to source the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** as V_{out} **212**. Once V_{out} **212** is selected as the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106**, the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** is tested **410** until it's magnitude is greater than a sum of the output reference voltage V_{ref} **210** and the predetermined hysteresis. When that condition is true, the output is selected **406** to source the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** as V_{out} **212**. However, if the test fails, the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** will continue to source V_{out} **212** as the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106**.

Referring to FIG. 5, a graphical illustration shows the regions associated with operation of the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Region 1 **500** as shown in FIG. 5 is typically known as a startup region. In this region **500**, power has just been activated to the circuitry associated with the portable device. Curve **502** shows the battery or primary power source voltage V_{bat} **102** which rises rapidly to a point above a regulated voltage V_{out} **212** shown as curve **504**. Since the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** shown as curve **506** is well below the regulated voltage V_{out} **212** shown as curve **504** in this region, only one choice for the regulated voltage V_{out} **212** supply is possible and it is the battery voltage V_{bat} **102**. In region 2 **508**, the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** remains above the regulated voltage V_{out} **212** and thus, power for regulated voltage V_{out} **212** is still derived from the battery voltage V_{bat} **102**. Not until the point shown as **512** does the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** fall below the predetermined hysteresis limit of the comparator **202**, at which time the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** operates to select the multiplied voltage V_{dd} **106** as a supply for V_{out} **212**. In region 3 **510**, the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** remains below the regulated voltage V_{out} **212** and not until the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** reaches above the point where it exceeds the sum of the regulated voltage V_{out} **212** and the predetermined hysteresis limit of the comparator **202**, does the intelligent power source selection circuit **126** operate again to select

the battery voltage V_{bat} **102** as a supply for the regulated voltage V_{out} **212**.

As one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate, the implementation described here is but one way to realize the claimed invention. More particularly, any semiconductor technology, e.g., CMOS, bipolar, etc,. may be used to fabricate elements such as the transmission gates **302**, **304**, power switches **306**, **308**, amplifier **206**, comparator **202**, or associated components such as the receiver **108**, demodulator **122**, support circuit **104**, decoder **124**, and microcontroller **112**. Moreover, it is contemplated that the present invention be used in conjunction with portable electronic devices such as pagers, advanced messaging devices (1-way and 2-way), smart cards, cellular and other portable telephones, personal digital assistants, and all forms of portable computing devices. Any device that requires a stable regulated voltage supply will benefit from the use of the present invention because the useful operating life of a portable device will be extended between either battery replacements or charges.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A power management system comprising:

a primary power source;

a secondary power source generated from the primary power source; and

a power output selector coupled to the primary power source and the secondary power source, the power output selector operating to select:

(a) the primary power source as a power supply at a desired regulated power output, during initialization of the power management system and at any other time during operation of the power management system that a magnitude of the primary power source exceeds a magnitude of the secondary power source,

(b) the primary power source as the power supply at the desired regulated power output, at any time after initialization of the power management system that the magnitude of the primary power source exceeds the magnitude of a desired regulated power output, and

(c) the secondary power source as the power supply at the desired regulated power output, at any time after initialization of the power management system that the magnitude of the secondary power source exceeds the magnitude of the primary power source and the magnitude of the primary power source is less than the desired regulated power output.

2. The power management system according to claim 1 wherein the primary power source is a battery.

3. The power management system according to claim 2 wherein the power supply is maintained at a nominal voltage produced by the battery.

4. The power management system according to claim 3 wherein the nominal voltage produced by the battery is approximately one volt DC.

5. The power management system according to claim 1 wherein the power supply is maintained at a voltage of substantially one volt DC.

6. The power management system according to claim 1 wherein the secondary power source has a typical operating voltage magnitude that is greater than the primary power source.

7. The power management system according to claim 1 wherein the desired regulated power output has a typical operating voltage magnitude of substantially one volt DC.

8. The power management system according to claim 1 further comprising:

a comparator coupled to the primary power source, a reference voltage, and the power output selector, the comparator having a pair of switching thresholds defined as a difference and a sum of the reference voltage and a predetermined hysteresis voltage, respectively.

9. The power management system according to claim 8 wherein the comparator controls selection of the primary power source for power output in response to a primary power source voltage being greater than the difference between the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage.

10. The power management system according to claim 8 wherein the comparator controls selection of the secondary power source for power output in response to a primary power source voltage being less than the difference between the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage.

11. The power management system according to claim 8 wherein the comparator controls selection of the primary power source for power output in response to a primary power source voltage being greater than the sum of the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage.

12. The power management system according to claim 8 further wherein the comparator controls selection of the secondary power source for power output in response to a primary power source voltage less than the sum of the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage.

13. The power management system according to claim 8 wherein the power output selector comprises:

a first switch coupled to the comparator and having an input coupled to the primary power source; and

a second switch coupled to the comparator and having an input coupled to the secondary power source;

wherein the first switch and the second switch are activated in a mutually exclusive manner to provide for power output at a common output.

14. A power management system comprising:

a primary power source;

a secondary power source generated from the primary power source;

a comparator coupled to the primary power source, a reference voltage, and the power output selector, the comparator having a switching threshold defined as a difference of the reference voltage and a predetermined hysteresis voltage; and

a power output selector coupled to comparator, the primary power source and the secondary power source, the power output selector operating to select:

(a) the primary power source as a power supply at a desired regulated power output, during initialization of the power management system and at any other time during operation of the power management system that a magnitude of the primary power source exceeds a magnitude of the secondary power source by a magnitude determined as a difference between the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage,

(b) the primary power source as the power supply at the desired regulated power output, at any time after initialization of the power management system that the magnitude of the primary power source exceeds the magnitude of a desired regulated power output by the magnitude determined as the difference between the reference voltage and the predetermined hysteresis voltage, and

(c) the secondary power source as the power supply at the desired regulated power output, at any time after initialization of the power management system that the magnitude of the secondary power source exceeds the magnitude of the primary power source by the predetermined hysteresis voltage and the magnitude of the primary power source is less than the desired regulated power output.

15. The power management system according to claim 14 wherein the primary power source is a battery.

16. The power management system according to claim 14 wherein the secondary power source has a typical operating voltage magnitude that is greater than the primary power source.

17. The power management system according to claim 14 wherein the power output selector comprises:

a first switch coupled to the comparator and having an input coupled to the primary power source; and

a second switch coupled to the comparator and having an input coupled to the secondary power source;

wherein the first switch and the second switch are activated in a mutually exclusive manner to provide for power output at a common output.

DUAL MODE POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract of the Disclosure

A power management system has a primary power source (100) and a secondary power source (106) generated from the primary power source (100) with a power output selector (204) coupled to each for selecting power for a regulated power output (212). First, during initialization and at any other time during operation, when the primary power source (102) exceeds the secondary power source (106), the primary power source (102) is used as a power supply for the regulated power output (212). Second, at any time after initialization that the primary power source (102) exceeds the regulated power output (212), the primary power source (102) is used as the power supply for the regulated power output (212). Third, at any time after initialization that the secondary power source (106) exceeds the primary power source (106) and the primary power source (102) is less than the regulated power output (212), the secondary power source (106) is used as the power supply for the regulated power output (212).

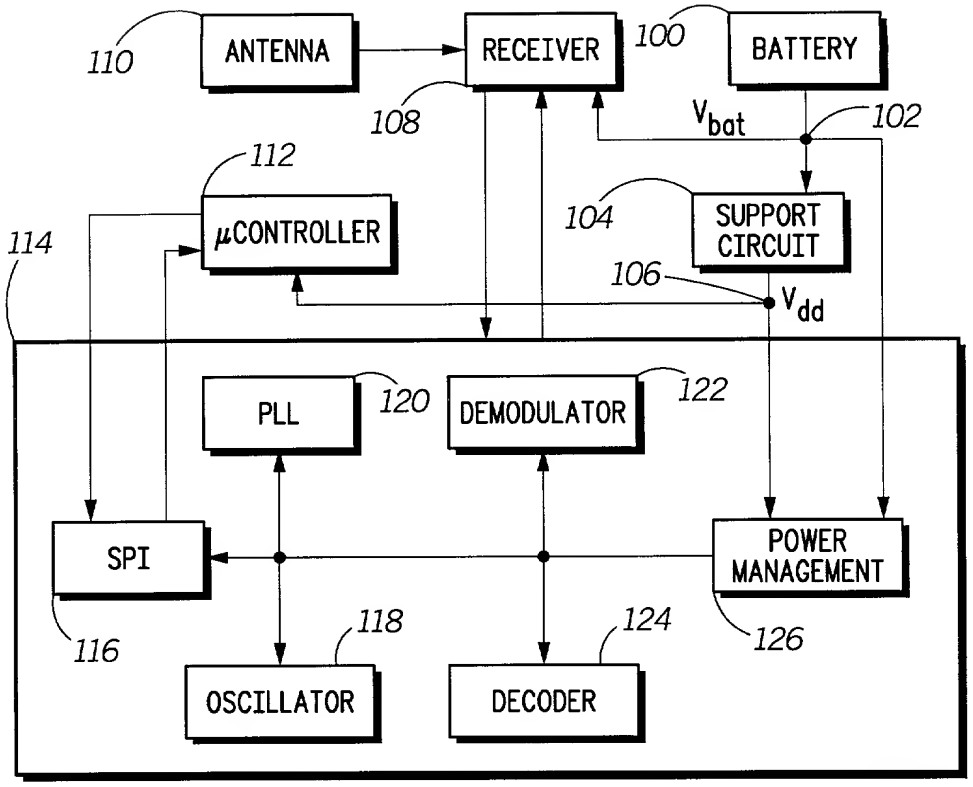
110
ANTENNA
RECEIVER
100
BATTERY
108
V_{bat}
102
112
µCONTROLLER
104
SUPPORT CIRCUIT
114
106
V_{dd}
PLL
120
DEMODULATOR
122
SPI
POWER MANAGEMENT
116
118
124
126
OSCILLATOR
DECODER

FIG. 1

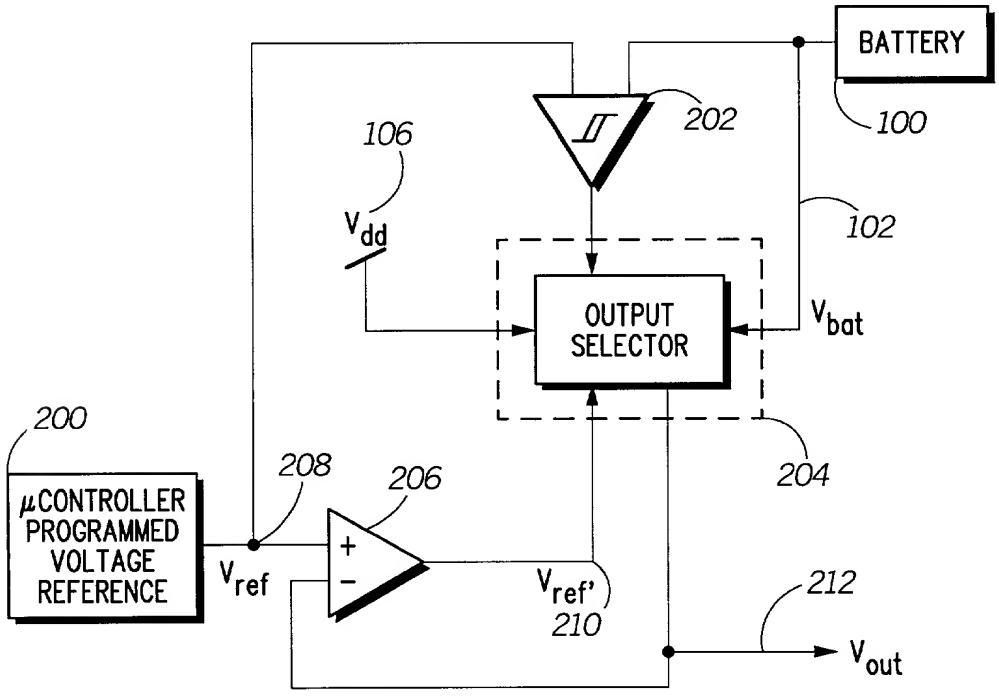
BATTERY
100
202
106
V_{dd}
102
OUTPUT SELECTOR
V_{bat}
200
µCONTROLLER PROGRAMMED VOLTAGE REFERENCE
208
206
204
V_{ref}
$V_{ref'}$
210
212
V_{out}

FIG. 2

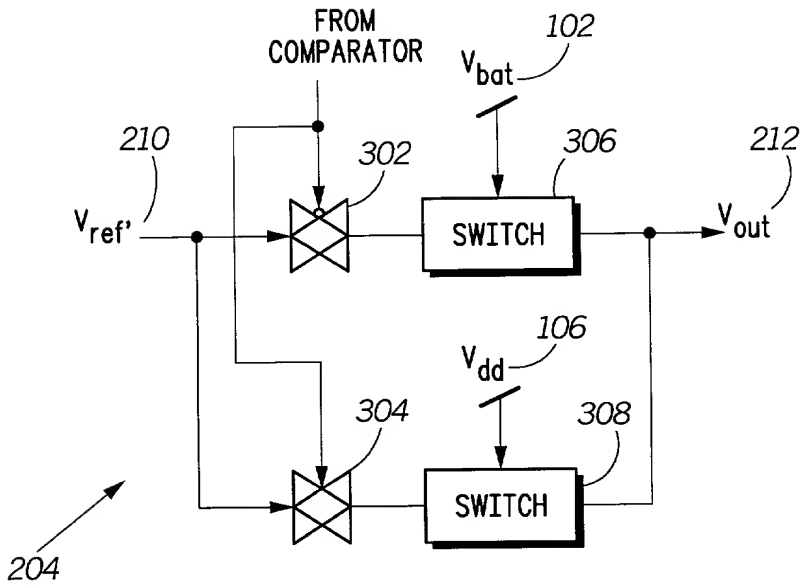
FROM COMPARATOR
102
V_{bat}
210
302
306
212
$V_{ref'}$
SWITCH
V_{out}
106
V_{dd}
304
308
SWITCH
204

FIG. 3

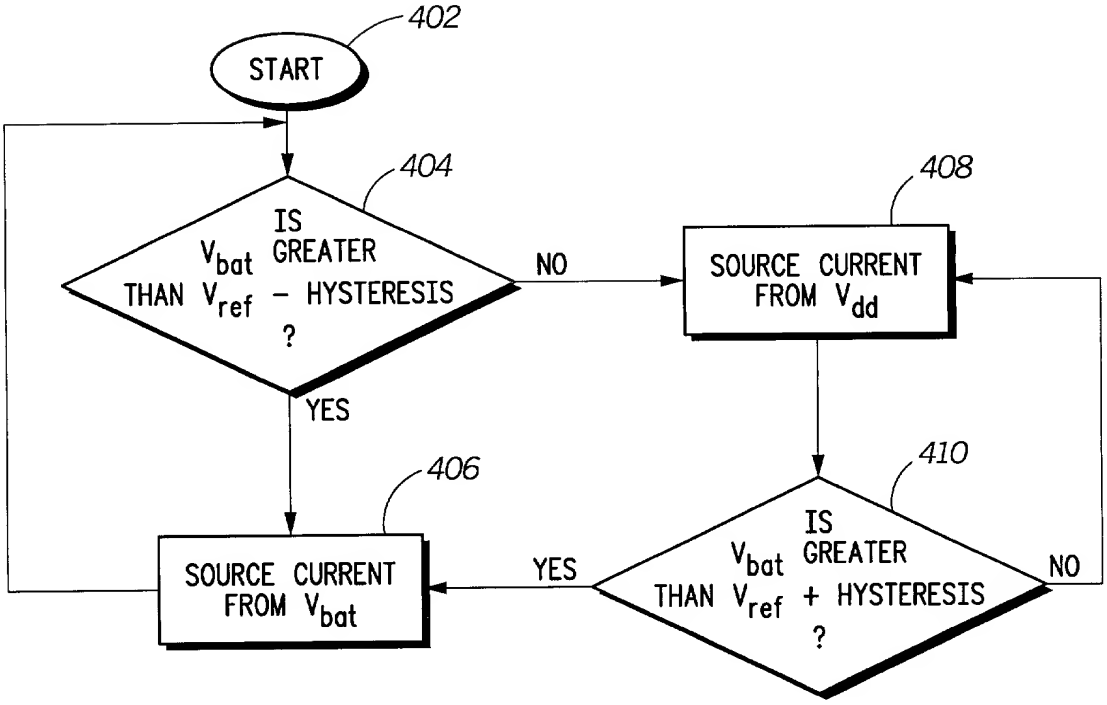
402
START
404
IS V_{bat} GREATER THAN V_{ref} – HYSTERESIS ?
NO
408
SOURCE CURRENT FROM V_{dd}
YES
406
410
SOURCE CURRENT FROM V_{bat}
YES
IS V_{bat} GREATER THAN V_{ref} + HYSTERESIS ?
NO

FIG. 4

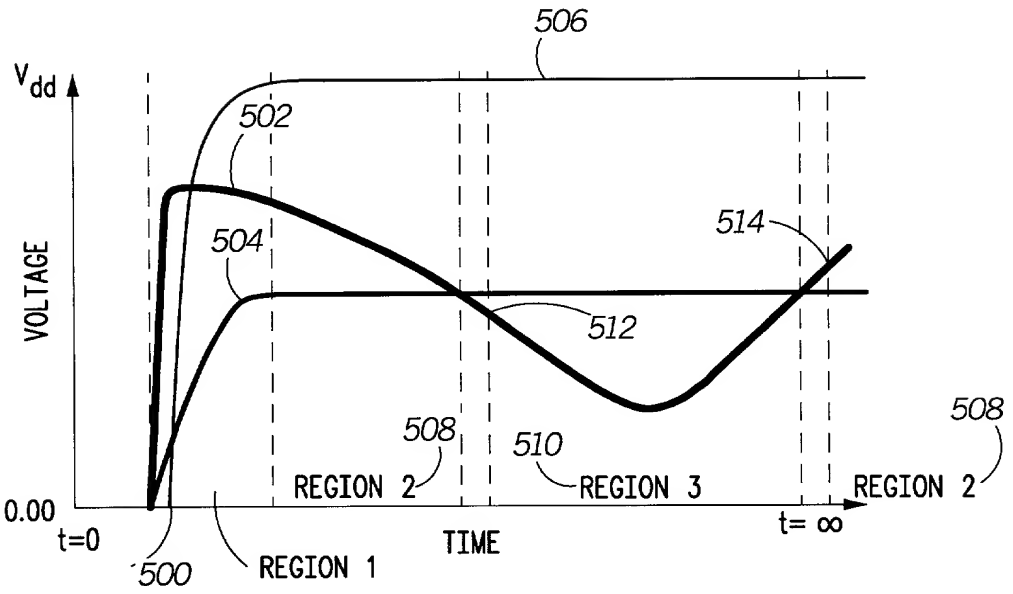
506
V_{dd}
502
504
514
VOLTAGE
512
508
510
508
REGION 2
REGION 3
REGION 2
0.00
t=0
TIME
t= ∞
500
REGION 1

FIG. 5

PATENT

PATENT APPLICATION DECLARATION COMBINED WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY

Attorney's Docket No.: PT03130U

☒ Regular (Utility) ☐ Design Application

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

DUAL MODE POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

the specification of which:

☒ is attached hereto ☐ was filed on: _____

as U.S. Serial No.: _____

and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign/PCT Application(s):

☒ no such application(s) filed ☐ such application(s) identified as follows:

Application Number	Country	Date of Filing *(day, month, year)*	Priority Claimed Under 37 U.S.C. 119
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Provisional Application Serial No.:

Provisional Application Filing Date: _____

I hereby claim the priority benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a) which is material to the patentability of this application and which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S. Application(s):

☒ no such application(s) filed

☐ such application(s) identified as follows:

Application No.	Filing Date *(day, month, year)*	Status *(Patented, Pending, Abandoned)*

I HEREBY APPOINT THE FOLLOWING ATTORNEY(S) OR AGENT(S) ASSOCIATED WITH **CUSTOMER NUMBER 22926** WITH FULL POWER OF SUBSTITUTION TO PROSECUTE THIS APPLICATION AND TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS IN THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CONNECTED THEREWITH:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Citizenship: U.S.A. (Country)

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